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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Chelyabinsk Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Information on the Chelyabinsk Area	DATE DISTR. 9 JUL 1959	
	(Town study including	NO. PAGES 1	
	military installation, par plant, tractor factoris	REFERENCES	
	forced labor f		
DATE OF INFO.			50X1-H
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			50X1-HL
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	on the main city streets and building		
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1949 the population was about 750,000 and in 1953 the population was cost 900,000. The population increased steadily each year and new actories and living quarters were constantly under construction. As acted above in paragraph one, Bakalstroy and Pershino became part of salyabinsk in 1952. There were plans to build up the undeveloped areas atween Chelyabinsk proper and Bakalstroy, and atween Chelyabinsk proper and Bakalstroy, and atween (1959) the population should be about 1,000,000. Buring W.W.II a surge part of the Kirov Tractor Factory was evacuated from Leningrad to helyabinsk, where it remained and was known as the Chelyabinsk Tractor and Employees and their families came to Chelyabinsk and remained agree after W.W.II. Also, many new factories were established in		CONFIDENCIAL. 50X1-H
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3. The chief occupation of the city inhabitants was factory work. In addition to the tractor plant mentioned above there was a coke plant, metallurgical

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plant, sinc plant, a large chemical plant, a tube rolling mill, an agricultural machinery plant and a mechanical machine repair plant. (Refer to paragraph four, points 1, 2, 6, 8, 8, 15 and 16 respectively for further details).

Public Utilities, Housing and Factories

	is made to name 12 . a minnointed location of plants in	
helyabla		50X1-HUI
	The following legand toentriles the magnetical	
entanker.	(400)	
oint 1.	Come Plant - had two come batteries, size of area unknown. in the fall of 1951 the second come battery was	50X1-HUI
	activated, and the opening day was a hig holiday for the employed the cohe plant.	
	in this plant coal was processed into coke. A yellow smarrow the coke plant chimneys could be seen from the Metallurg	lcal .
. / 	Plant (point 2 below) Proguently the wind blow over a terrible smell which originated from the come plant	50X1-HU
oint 2.	Chelyabinek Metallurgical Plant. Refer to a previously substreport emitted Chelyabinek Metallurgical	tted
: ".	Plant, a detailed description of this plant.	50X1-HUI
edat 3.	Housing area. This was the housing area for the workers of to Chelysbinek Metallurgical Plant. This area was known as Bakalstroy. (Refer to page 14, sketch of	
	Bolis area (Bakalstroy) and a part	50X1-HUN
	the metallurgical plant were constructed by German prisoners war and forced labor during and after W.W.II.	38
Podat 4.	Concentration Comps. This area consisted of six or more construction comps. The areas designated as 4a and 4b were for woman forced laborers and prisoners of war respectively.	
	there were still German prisoners of war in the	 50X1-HUM
	Chelysbinsk area in 1949-1953. With respect to forced labor, in 1953, such labor was used to build a me	1
	redirent hypers and other construction projects mear Kyshtym (N 55-bb, E 60-33) located about 80 kilometers morth of Chely	
	bins.	
	described the comp area as being about one kilomete	50X1-HU
	square, surrounded by several rows of barbed wire three meters high. On each corner were wooden towers about seven meters h	i Labo
3	memod by sentries armed with submoddine gams. Passersby occurs many one-story wooden barranks, 50-60 meters long and 10 meters wide. The immediate comp area was off limits, and was	A. S.
	marded by MID treems, some of them and victors arey police &	ace.
	on leashes. It was a common sight to use the prisoners of we (still in their German military uniform) and the male and for forced labor being escorted on foot from the comp on their we	ale
	to work (via rathroad). They were signed by MW troops in k	halid

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	Whereas the number of prisoners of war and forced laborers was secret, estimates were 100,000 to 150,000	
	concentration comp immites in the Chelyabinsk area.	
	there were more than	
	100,000 concentration camp immates in Chelyabinsk.	
Point 5.	Former village of Pershino, an old settlement, since 1952 a part of Chelyabinsk.	
Point 6.	Zinc plant. An area approximately 500 maters square, surrounded 50X by a wooden fence three meters high.	1-HUM
Point 7.	Thermal Electric Power Station. Area about 500 meters square surrounded by a wooden fence about three meters high. Coal was used for fuel, and four to five snokestacks about 50 meters high, dismeter unknown, could be seen in passing.	HUM
Point 8.	Chemical plant. Area approximately 500 meters square surrounded by a wooden fence three meters high.	(1-HUM
Point 9.	Tube Rolling Mill (Truboprokatnyy Zavod). An area about one kilometer square surrounded by a wooden fence three meters high. This mill produced tubing for water conduit pipes.	(1-HUM
Point 10.	tractor plant in the USSR and employed an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 people. It had its own metallurgical, chemical and coke plants and during W.W.II, mmnufactured T-34 tanks. After the war, the plant converted to the manufacture of the type S-80.	1-HUM
Point 11.	Center of Chelyabinsk. Hefer to page 13, sketch of the main streets and buildings in Chelyabinsk for additional details.	(1-HUM
Point 12.	Ufa-Murgan railroad (N54-43, E 55-58), (N 55-26, E 65-18).	
Point 13.	Main railroad station. Refer to point13 page 6 , for further details.	
Point 14.	Tank School. An area several hundred meters square surrounded by a stone or wooden fence three meters high. The inside could not be seen by passersby. 50× student officers in town in the movies and in the restaurant near the main railroad station, (see point 23, page 6). All students were young men, in the grades of Junior and Senior Lieutenants.	(1-HUM

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- Point 15. Agricultural Machinery Flant imeni Kalyushnogo, an area two to three kilometers in length, one-half kilometer to one kilometer in width, surrounded by a stone wall about three meters high. This plant manufactured seeding and winnowing machines, ploughs, contines, cultivators, etc.
- Point 16. Chelyabinek Mechanical-Repair Flant. This plant was located 50X1-HUM about one kilometer east of the Ufa-Nurgan railroad line, one kilometer west of the northern shore of Lake Smolino and about seven kilometers south of the center of Chelyabinek. It encompassed an area one kilometer square surrounded by a stone wall about three meters high. Special trains brought employees from Chelyabinek to this plant, which manufactured various machine parts such as axles, rollers, gears and ball bearings.

Point 17. Village of Smolino.

 Refer to page 13 , cketch of the main streets and buildings in Chelyabinsk. The following legend identifies the numerical designations.

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Point 1. Militia Station, four-story, gray stuceo building, with area dimensions 60-80 meters by 40 meters. The second floor contained the "OVIR" office (Otdel Viz i Registrataii - Section for Visa and Registration) where a non-citizen, had to report every three months. This station was also the oblast militia headquarters. The militianem were a dark blue uniform with royal blue shoulderboards and short tunics (Kiteli). No further details known.

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- Point 2. Ulitsa Spartaka. The main street, about 25 meters wide, was asphalt paved.
- Point 3. Market Square, 200 meters x 100 meters, where farmers sold farm produce.
- Point 4. Ulitsa Kirova. Asphalt paved, about 25 meters wide. The corner of Kirova and Spartaka streets formed the center of Chelyabinak.
- Point 5. Hospital. Two-story white stuceo building, size unknown, with cots and wards on the first floor, medical offices and operating rooms on the second floor.
- Point 6. Post, Telephone and Telegraph Center. Two or three-story building, pink stucco, other details unknown.
- Point 7. Ulitsa Pushkina, asphalt paved, about 10 meters wide.
- Point 8. City library. Two-story white stucco building, about 100 meters x 50 meters in area dimension.
- Point 9. Museum. Two-story gray stude building, about 60 meters long and 30 meters wide which contained an exhibition illustrating the development of Chelyabinsk.

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- Point 10. Statue of Pushkin.
- Point 11. Theater large gray stucco building, called Teatr imeni Pushkina'.
- Point 12. Militia Station. One-story, gray stone building about 50 x 40 meters in area dimension surrounded by an iron stave fence two meters high. This was the headquarters of the oblast railroad militia. The railroad militiamen were tall fur hats, dark blue uniforms. Their long, double breasted jackets had scarlet shoulderboards, and they were sabers. They also were a head in cold weather. Their uniform contrasted to the city militia uniforms described under point 1, paragraph 5 above.
- Point 13. Main railroad station. Two-story yellow stuceo building, size unknown, contained offices on the second floor. On the first floor there were ticket offices, waiting rooms, a buffet, luggage storage, etc.
- Point 14. Streets, names unknown, about 10 meters wide, asphalt paved.
- Point 15. Orthodox Church.
- Point 16. Various stores (Clothing, yard goods, shoe, furniture, houseware and drug stores).
- Point 17. Movies. Two-story, yellow stucco building about 100 meters long and 30 meters wide, with a main auditorium and balcony.
- Point 18. Street, name unknown, about 10 meters wide, asphalt paved.
- Point 19. Street, name unknown, about 12-15 meters wide, asphalt paved.
- Point 20. New building. This building, under construction in 1953, was supposed to be a large six to seven-story office and apartment building.
- Point 21. Party Headquarters. Five or six-story gray studes building about 200 x 100 meters in area dimension, containing offices of the Communist Party, the Komsomol, the Oblast Ispolnitelnyy Komitet (oblast executive committee) and various party offices. Sentries were always stationed at the entrance of this building.
- Point 22. Street, name unknown, 12-15 meters wide, asphalt paved.
- Point 23. Restaurant. Three-story white stucco building about 100 x 40 meters in area dimension, with a kit chen, storage areas and dressing rooms on the first floor. The dining rooms were on the second and third floors.
- Point 24. Stadium. Large football and sports stadium called "Metallurgicherskiy Stadion", senting capacity 80,000 to 100,000 people.
- Point 25. Jail. Two five or six-story buildings, red brick, sizes unknown,

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	Point 26.	surrounded by a stone wall four meters high. Prospekt Staline. About 20 meters wide, asphalt paved in center	
	Bodent 97	of town, paved with cobblestones may from the center of town.	
6.	Refer to p	ulitsa Lenina, about 10 meters wide, asphalt covered. age 14 , sketch of Bakalstroy, an area about un kilometers by four kilometers, also called Matallurgical a following legand identifies the manufeal designations:	50X1-HUM
	Point 1.	Ulitsa Molotova - asphalt paved, about 20 meters wide, five to six kilometers long.	i
	Point 2.	House of Culture. Six-story, yellow stucco building, about 200 meters square, containing lecture rooms, a dramatic theater, two motion picture theaters, a gymnasium, library, game rooms, and reading rooms for the Metallurgical workers only. Sizes and capacities of the various rooms unknown	50X1-HUM
	Point 3.	Rayon Party building. Four-story yellow stucco building about 100 meters square, contained offices of the Rayon Communist Farty, Komsomol, Executive Committee and other party offices.	
	Point 4.	Hospital. Two-story, white stuceo building, about 150 x 50 meters in area dimension, surrounded by gardens and a park. Contained all types of wards and medical sections. No other details known.	•
	Point 5.	Living areas. This settlement, constructed during W.W.II by German prisoners of war and forced prison labor, consisted of 15-20 streets and 15-20 avenues. The first two streets (shown as 5a) had four-story, U-shaped, red brick buildings, occupying an entire block. The buildings were all alike, about 300 x 50-60 meters at the base, with two wings, each about 100 meters long and 50-60 meters wide. In the center of the U there were gardens or playgrounds. Each building had seven entrances.	:
	*	The other streets in the settlement had about five buildings to a square block. These buildings were identical, two-story red brick, about 100-120 meters long and 40-50 meters wide.	50X1-HUM
	Point 6.	New construction. This settlement which was under construction in August 1953 contained 20-30 streets and 20-30 avenues. All houses were to be alike, made of prefabricated wooden walls and other parts. one completed house was 50 maters long and 30 maters wide, with a gabled tile roof, and contained four apartments, one apartment for a family.	0X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

Point 7. Field, gardens, and undeveloped areas.

Point 8. Road to Pershino - four to five maters wide, paved with cobble-stomes.

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50X1-HUM

- Point 9. Militia station. Two-story gray studed building about 50 meters square surrounded by a wooden femce, one and one-half to two meters high, which housed the 7th Otdeleniye Militaly (seventh section of the Militia). The militiamen wore dark blue uniforms, same as described in point 1, paragraph 5.
- Point 10. Living area, settlement of old, one-story and two-story private homes, about 20 x 10 meters in area dimension, each with its oun garden.
- Point 11. Market. An open area 100 meters square where farmers put up stands and sold agricultural produce.
- Point 12. Stores. Several two or three-story buildings. One was a department store, others sold household items, hardware, clothing and food.

50X1-HUM

- Point 13. Shosse. A cobblestone road, (name unknown) about six to seven meters wide, which led to the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Flant. 50X1-HUM
- 7. The majority of buildings in the center of Chelysbinsk were three or fourstory stone, brick or stucco buildings. There was no television station in Chelyabinsk during the period 1949-1953. Chelyabinsk was divided into the following reyons:
 - a. Zarechiye, ("behind the river"), was that part of the city north, east and west of the Mass River.
 - b. Kirovskiy, the center of town.
 - Leminskiy, the southern part where the main railroad station was located . and which extended in the direction of lake Smolino.
 - d. Metallurgicheskiy. This rayon included Bekalstroy, the area of the coke and sine plants, the tube rolling mill, the chemical factory, the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Flant and the concentration camps.
 - e. ChTz. Chelyabinsk Tractor Flant which included not only the plant, but also residences, stores, a House of Culture, parks, militia, etc., designated for plant employees.

8. the power was supplied via high tension lines from 50X1-HUM 12). The current was 220 volts for domestic consumption and 380 volts for industrial use. Chelyabinsk had no gas

supply and food was cooked on electric or coal-wood stoves.

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Transportation

- Chelyabinsk had no subway system. It had one trolleybus line (number unknown) which went along Ulitsa Lemina, Prospekt Stalina and Ulitsa Spartaka (points 2, 26 and 27, page: 13) and about 10 trolley lines. The trolley line routes were as follows:
 - \$1 from the main realroad station, on Ulitse Lemins and Prospekt Staline (points 13, 26, 27, respectively, pages 13).
 - #2 unknown
 - #3 along ulites Sparteks (point 2, page 13) to the Misss River.
 - # watczowa
 - #5 started at the Misss river (where trolley #3 terminated) and went to the metallurgical plant (point 2, page 12).
 - #6 unknown
 - #7 served Bekalstrey (point 3, page 12)
 - #8, #9 and #10 went from various starting points to the Chelyabinsk Tractor Flant (point 10, page 12).

Trolley line #5 was built and put into service in 1949. Prior to that time a bus went from Prospekt Stalina to the Metallurgical Plant.

Becaucie Conditions

10. In general, the people were offered a very small selection in purchasing clothing and personal items, and they had to choose from what was available. Source stated that the quality of men's suits was very poor. Some of the prices in 1950-1953
were:

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Man's suit pair of shoes Smirt

up to 1500 rubles 200-600 rubles 100-200 rubles

Socialogical Factors

11. Chelyabinsk published a four page daily called "Chelyabinsk Fravda" which cost .20 hoperki (0.20 ruble).

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never population of Chelyabinsk, being young factory workers, did not attend church services. There was much before in Chelyabinsk, in almost any situation. For instance, if a man give 50 rables to the hotel registry clerk, the clerk would not ask if the mail had all the proper documents, was alone in the room or with a girl, etc. he frequently treated his foremen to beer and vodks in order to be in his foremen's good there was no discontent, criticism of unserground activities in Chelyabinsk.

20 one would dare criticism the Party or government as people were sent to concentration.

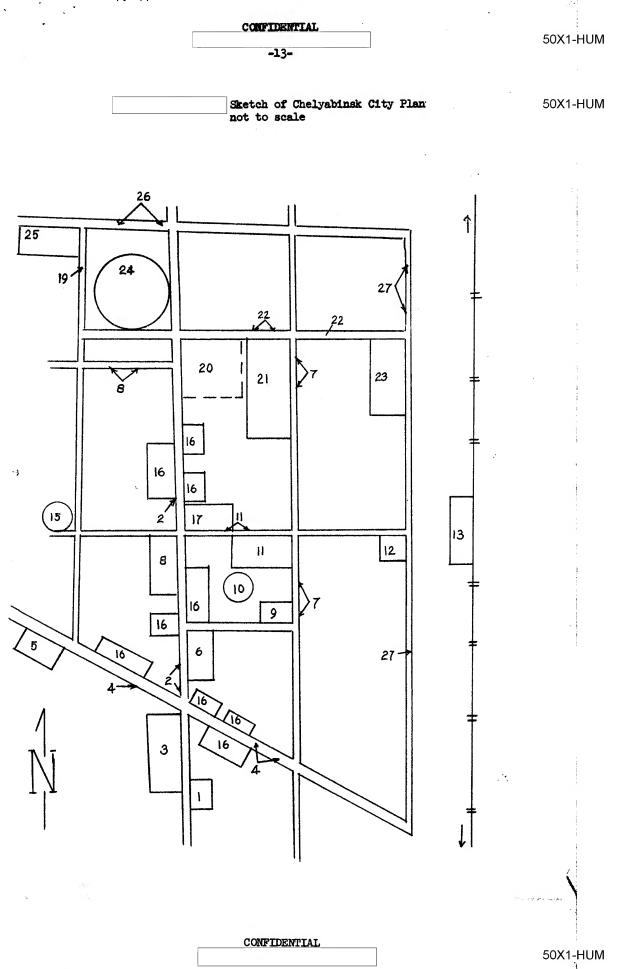
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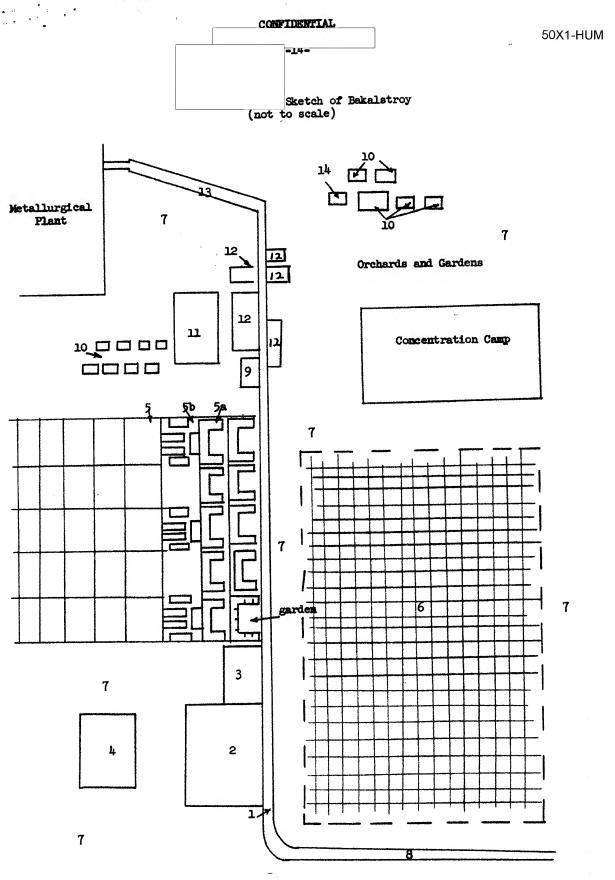
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		mes for such r		4 ¹ / ₂ 1
		remalities		
12.	-	ne destale i secono montale e colonidad de la	the Mark chiest Parks ground	50X1-HUM
	Po	creat position	the First Chlast Party Secretar - comparable to a US state governor) was ERIA	W30V, (1mm). 50X1-HUM
13.				
		eret Ares mear		
	a in	Kysktym.	1953, the area of Eyshtyn was declared an "of s, which passed through Eyshtyn, was diverted stour, several kilometers away from Eyshtyn, mles and males worked on the construction of my MVD guards were transferred from the conse	from the town by The concentration "secret vients"
15.	14		ties in the Chelyabinsk Chlast	50X1-HUM
-,-			neverpapers and convergations the following in	
	•	plants in Cha line to Massi	urge coal deposits near Korkino (H 54-54, H 61 atth of Chelyabinet. e operated with forced labor. Korkino supplicityabinet. There were coal mines located along togorsk, in Kopsysk (H 55-06, H 61-37), about abinek, and in Emasshelinskaya.	ed coal for all
		securities de la contraction d	d in Hagnitogorsk (H 53-27, H 59-04). The Chi Flant received iron ore from Hagnitogorsk.	
			55-10, E 99-40) had a large Metallurgical Flat	
		CLATTERTA STATE	5-02, E 69-07) there was a large Automobile Fl i immi Stalina.	
	••	Troitek (154-0	95, E 61-37) (about 70 kilometers south of Che road junction in the Chelyabinsk Oblast.	lyabinsk) was
				50X1-HUM
			CONFIDENTIAL	cová III na
				50X1-HUM

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COMPTERMETAL.